State Contracts and Risk Assessment



Why?

- All human activities pose risk.
- When the State enters into a contract for the purchase of products or services, there ordinarily are some risks associated with that contractual relationship.
- Required by law.

Purpose

- Protect the State, its employees and property.
- Avoid unexpected monetary obligations.
- Protect the public.

Examples

- Product or service does not perform as expected. Loss of State monies.
- Damage to State property.
- Injury to State employees.
- Injury or property damage to the public.
- Lawsuits brought against the State by third parties.

When?

- Before the contractual relationship is established.
- Before drafting or reviewing contractual language.
- Before soliciting bids or issuing an RFP.
- Before deciding to purchase goods or services; assessment may result in alternative approach.

Relationship to Procurement

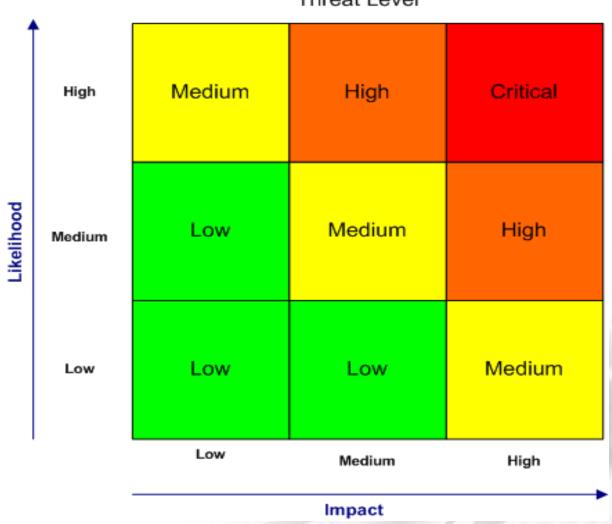
- Risk transfer provisions impact vendor product and service pricing.
- Substantive modifications to risk transfer provisions may not be allowed after bid solicitation.
- Vendor challenges.

How?

- Risk assessment is both a factual and legal inquiry.
- Involve end users of products and services.
- Understand how products will be used and how services will be provided.
- Identify potential consequences of defective product; mishaps in the provision of services.
- Gauge the likelihood of negative consequences.

Risk matrix





Basic Inquiries

- What types of accidents or losses could occur?
- What is the worst case scenario?
- Is the product an "off the shelf" product or a unique product produced especially for the State?
- Is the product or activity inherently or potentially dangerous?
- Who has responsibility to implement and maintain safety measures?
- Does the anticipated contractor services involve work that ordinarily is performed by employees?
- Is the relationship similar to a temporary employee relationship?
- Is the anticipated contractor a large company, small business or a sole proprietor?
- Does the relationship involve the provision of professional services?
- Will any services be performed on-site?
- Will there be driving involved in performance of the contract?

Legal Considerations

- Likelihood and nature of third-party claims. (How and why could the State be sued)
- Direct liability
 - Retained control
 - Non-delegable duties
 - Inherently dangerous activities
- Vicarious liability
 - Special relationship
 - Independent contractor status
 - Use of State equipment or facilities

Legal Considerations

- Out of State activities.
 - Joint and several liability.
 - Comity and the Statutory Caps.
 - Expense of defending lawsuits in other jurisdictions.

Risk Transfer Provisions

- Indemnification and Hold Harmless Clause.
- Contractually required insurance.
- Additional Insured status.

Risk Management Manual contains guidelines and sample language.

Indemnification

- Ordinarily may require indemnification only for vicarious liability.
 - ▶ Endorsement as an additional insured or equivalent form of protection is statutorily required in contracts for services.
- Broad indemnification requires approval of Director of OMB and Attorney General.
 - Appropriate where risk of loss is high but State retains little or no means of controlling the risk.

Contracts with Political Subdivisions

- Indemnification agreements prohibited.
- Additional insured status may be an option in narrow circumstances.
- Contractors for political subdivision can be required to indemnify the State.

Limitation of Liability

- State may ordinarily only agree to limit the liability of a vendor for certain goods and services. Only indirect consequential damages may be waived. N.D.C.C. 32-12.2-15.
- Anticipate vendor requests to limit their potential liability to the State and evaluate before RFP goes out.

Resources

Attorney General's Office.

State Procurement Office.

Risk Management.

Questions?

Thank you